

20. (New) The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 19, wherein the rubbing is performed at a film transporting speed of from 10 to 50 m/min and a tension of the film of from 1 to 2 N/1 cm (film width).

21. (New) The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 19, wherein the rubbing is performed by rotating a rubbing roller having a diameter of from 100 to 500 mm at a rotation number of from 500 to 2,000 rpm.

22. (New) The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 19, wherein the antiglare layer is formed on the transparent support by curing a composition comprising particles and a binder.

23. (New) The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 22, wherein the particles having a size larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the antiglare layer thickness occupy from 40 to 100% of all particles.

24. (New) The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 22, wherein the particles are particles of polymethyl methacrylate resin, fluororesin, vinylidene fluoride resin, silicone resin, epoxy resin, nylon resin, polystyrene resin, phenol resin, polyurethane resin, cross-linked acrylic resin, cross-linked polystyrene resin, melamine resin, benzoguanamine resin, TiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , In_2O_3 , ZnO , SnO_2 , Sb_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , ITO, MgF_2 , SiO_2 or aminosilicate.

25. (New) The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in Claim 22, wherein the binder of the antiglare layer is a heat or ionizing radiation cured product of a mixture of an oxide ultrafine particle of a metal selected from Al, Zr, Zn, Ti, In and Sn, and a monomer having two or more ethylenically unsaturated groups.

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26. (New) The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 19, wherein at least one low refractive index layer having a refractive index of 1.38 to 1.49 is formed as the layer positioned above the antiglare layer.

27. (New) The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 19, wherein the low refractive index layer comprises a fluorine-containing compound having a dynamic friction coefficient of 0.03 to 0.15 and a contact angle to water of 90 to 120° and capable of crosslinking by heat or an ionization radiation. --